



FALSE MEMORY SYNDROME FOUNDATION NEWSLETTER

JULY/AUGUST 2002 Vol. 11 No. 4

Dear Friends,

"What's the church-abuse problem doing to the FMS story?"

We get this question almost every day. Several months ago we responded that for every article that appeared with confusion or misinformation about memory, another article with excellent information seemed to appear. That still appears to be the case. Some events, however, are becoming worrisome. Following is an example that crossed our desk as we began to write this column:

"Minnesota courts generally give victims of child sexual abuse only until they turn 24 to file lawsuits. [Wayne] Eller is double that age. His attorney, Jeffrey Anderson, said he would argue that the statute of limitations didn't start to toll until recently because of Eller's recollection of a repressed memory." Associated Press, June 25, 2002, St. Cloud, Minn.

Will there be an increase in claims of recovered repressed memories as lawyers seek ways to overcome the statutes of limitations? How will the courts respond to these challenges?

A high-profile case of this sort is taking place now in Boston. Middlesex District Attorney Martha Coakley has indicted Rev. Paul R. Shanley on evidence from alleged victims who are said to have "repressed memories." Rev. Shanley has come to epitomize the alleged failure of the Boston Archdiocese to control sexually abusive priests.¹¹ Whether there was wrong-doing in these particular cases and whether they fall under the statute of limitations remain to be determined. If the criteria of the statute of limitations are met, will the courts allow recovered-memory evidence?

Over the years we have discussed the lack of scientific evidence for repression and the uncertainty surrounding the accuracy of newly recalled memories. We have chronicled the legal responses and noted that the fad appeared to be waning. The current wave of passion for holding wrongdoers accountable for long-ago deeds, however, brings the risk that science and common sense could again be obscured.

There are two issues when claims of recovered repressed memories are alleged. The first is the issue of the

event itself. Did abuse occur or did it not? Professional organizations have stated that the only way to know the truth of an event is through external corroboration. Often an actual event can be corroborated.

The second issue involves the claim of repression. How does one corroborate an assertion of repression? How does one prove to others that a memory was repressed? Just on one's say-so? That is the fundamental problem — the plaintiff has a difficult burden of proof: showing that his memory was repressed. If a plaintiff is making a statute of limitation argument, he or she should have the burden of proof in showing his memory was actually repressed.

Some people have tried to claim that historical events are corroborated by looking at symptoms exhibited by patients. We thought that misconception had been laid to rest by statements from professional organizations, but old ideas do not die easily. The following appeared in June:

"But even if a survivor doesn't remember his or her abuse, the psychological effects sometimes manifest themselves in the physical body." Temple, J.T., "Voices for change: Survivors of childhood sexual abuse begin healing by making themselves heard," *South Bend Tribune*, June 11, 2002.

What we are witnessing in a few of the priest-abuse cases, unfortunately, is a resurrection of arguments that we had hoped had been put to rest. Although we can't judge the guilt or innocence of any of these men, we are concerned that the evidence used to make that determination not deviate from science and the rule of law.

Families around the country continue to make a significant difference in the way evidence in many new recovered memory allegations is being handled in the media. The

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The next issue will be combined September/October

importance of continuing your vigilance in this effort cannot be overstated. You have been and continue to be effective and your efforts are critical right now. Your letters and information can raise the level of discussion in the media. The coverage of the Wright case (page 6) is an example of this process. Please keep writing and speaking out.

Wonderful professionals have given us the tools for our work. This month, we have a powerful new tool. Elizabeth Loftus, Ph.D. and Melvin Guyer, Ph.D. have written an article that has the potential to change public and professional understanding of both the nature of the "memory debate" and the quality of the evidence used by proponents of recovered memories.^[2] The article, "Who Abused Jane Doe? The Hazards of the Single Case History" is described briefly on page 3. Not described are the personal and professional sacrifices that the authors made in order to publish it. The Loftus and Guyer article accompanied by a description of challenges in getting the article published (written by Carol Tavris, Ph.D.) should be required reading and disseminated as widely as possible. If you would like a copy, just send us a stamped self-addressed envelope. You will not be disappointed.

Elizabeth Loftus will speak about the "Jane Doe" paper at the Chicago Conference on October 5 and 6. You won't want to miss her talk or any of the other exciting presentations on the program. (See p.8). (You should receive a copy of the printed program under separate cover.)

We have come a long way since 1992. Few thought we could accomplish so much in so little time. In the main, families have moved beyond most of the emotions and problems associated with the initial accusations and are now focused on the equal challenges of reconciliation, the focus of most of the talks at the conference. At the same time, we do not want to lose the gains that have been made. Each of us needs to pick up our pen and calmly respond to any nonsense about memory that we see. We can keep the recovered memory phenomenon on the downward track if we continue to work together.

Pamela

1. Kurkjian, S. & Cullen, K. "Crisis in the church facing trial," *Boston Globe*, June 21, 2002.

2. Loftus, E. & Guyer, M. "Who abused Jane Doe? The hazards of the single case history" *Skeptical Inquirer*, Part 1 - May/June 2002, 24-32, Part 2 - July/August, 2002, 37-40. Available at: faculty.washington.edu/eloftus/Articles/JaneDoe.htm

special thanks

We extend a very special "Thank you" to all of the people who help prepare the FMSF Newsletter. *Editorial Support:* Toby Feld, Allen Feld, Janet Fetkewicz, Howard Fishman, Peter Freyd. *Columnists:* August Piper, Jr. and Members of the FMSF Scientific Advisory Board. *Letters and information:* Our Readers.

Telling the Truth: Why Our Culture and Our Country Have Stopped Making Sense and What We Can Do About It

Lynne V. Cheney

New York: Simon & Schuster, 1995

"It seems only common sense to say that when people claim to recall events that they have not remembered for a long time, we should not rush to judgment about whether what they recall is true. And we should be particularly wary about charges that spring from circumstances in which suggestion could play a role. But in an important part of the therapeutic community what seems common sense is viewed as heretical. The prevailing orthodoxy is that people who say that they are victims of abuse are to be believed. Particularly since we are a society in which guilt has long been thought to be something that must be proved, it well worth asking: How did we arrive as such a pass?"

"Freud — or rather reaction to him — is part of the answer. When, during the course of therapy, his female patients recalled tales of how they had been seduced as children, usually by their fathers, Freud at first believed them. He presented what they said as true. But he subsequently changed his approach and argued that these tales, which his patients had repressed until they came to him for analysis, were fantasies. They were not about real events, but about his patients' own incestuous desires."

"Twentieth-century feminists, rightfully angered that Freud and his followers tended to look upon female claims of childhood sexual abuse as fantasies, have gone to the other extreme. *The Courage To Heal* puts the feminist reaction to Freud succinctly, "No one fantasizes abuse." But in trying to walk away from Freud, feminists and others in the therapeutic profession may have, instead, fallen into lock-step with him. As Frederick Crews has observed, the key question to be asked about Freud is not "Were those stories true? but rather, *What* stories?" As Crews and others have noted, Freud was very aggressive about getting his patients to recall childhood sexual incidents of fantasies that they had no notion of before coming to him. Assuming that the sexual tale was there, waiting to be uncovered, he would suggest what its nature was, sometimes to patients under hypnosis -- precisely as many therapists do today."

from Chapter 5 p. 169-170

"In writing this book, I discovered many examples of people who are illuminating some aspect of American life, from citizens like Sandra Stotsky and Robert Costrell in Brookline, Massachusetts, who have stood up against letting their local schools succumb to anti-Western faddishness, to psychologist Elizabeth Loftus at the University of Washington in Seattle, who was one of the first to object when some in her field began to urge patients to explain all manner of adult behavior with "recovered memories" of childhood abuse."

from Chapter 7 p. 196

Who Abused Jane Doe? The Hazards of the Single Case History

Loftus, E.F. & Guyer, M. J.

Skeptical Inquirer, Part 1 - May/June 2002, 24-32, Part 2 - July/August, 2002, 37-40. Available at: faculty.washington.edu/eloftus/Articles/JaneDoe.htm

Although all research involves sleuthing, this important article by Elizabeth Loftus and Mel Guyer reads as much like a detective story as a psychological study. In it the authors describe what they learned when they set out to check the facts presented in the 1997 case study written by David Corwin and Erna Olafson.^[1] The case study had been presented as proof that repression/dissociation exists and that traumatic memories can eventually be reliably recovered.^[2]

The case study began in 1984 when Dr. Corwin was asked to interview 6-year-old "Jane Doe" in the context of a custody dispute in which the father claimed that the mother had sexually and physically abused Jane. Before Corwin's first interview, Jane told of abuse in interviews with a police investigator and with Jane's therapist. Corwin's initial interview supported Jane's sexual abuse allegation. Interviewed again at age 17 in 1995, Jane was renewing a relationship with her mother and appeared to have forgotten her earlier claims of abuse. When shown a videotape of her earlier interview and asked directly about the accusations, Jane then did remember.

That the article was taken very seriously in the profession was evidenced in the comments that were published with the article. For example, Paul Ekman, Ph.D. who is the leading psychological expert in detecting deception from facial expressions of emotion, believed Jane's early reports of abuse. Psychiatrist Frank Putnam, M.D. was impressed by Corwin's awareness of the risks of leading questions. Psychologist Jonathan Schooler, Ph.D. wrote that he hoped skeptics

would be persuaded by this case that individuals really can have repressed memories of real abuse.

Loftus and Guyer note that the article has also been taken very seriously in legal circles: "Lawyers presented the case at conferences, assuming it was authentic Expert witnesses began presenting the case in court as concrete proof of the validity of repressed memories...."

We will not spoil the mystery by commenting on what Loftus and Guyer found beyond repeating the authors' general comment: "Our investigation produced much valuable information that should assist scholars in making their own decisions about whether Jane was abused, and if so, by whom."

We believe that this is a particularly important paper, not only for what it says about the recovered memory phenomenon in particular, but also for what it says about the use of case studies in general.

1. Corwin, D. & Olafson, E. "Videotaped Discovery of a Reportedly Unrecallable Memory of Child Sexual Abuse: Comparison With a Childhood Interview Videotaped 11 Years Before," *Child Maltreatment*, Vol 2 (2) May 1997, 91-112.

2. See FMSF Newsletter Vol 6 No. 8, September 1997.

A Perfect Symmetry? A Study of Retractors' Experiences of Making and Then Repudiating Claims of Early Sexual Abuse

Ost, J., Costall, A. & Bull, R.

Psychology, Crime & Law, 2002, Vol. 8, 155-181.

Research on retractors' experiences has been criticized on the grounds that their experiences do not qualify as reliable evidence because retractors themselves may be highly suggestible or unreliable witnesses. The Ost et al. study attempts to provide better information by comparing retractors' experiences of both recovering and retracting claims of abuse. Twenty self-reported retractors completed a 62-item questionnaire. The

analysis of the responses showed that retractors took significantly longer to give up their beliefs than they did to acquire them. They also reported that there was more social pressure to recover "abuse memories" than to retract them. Retractors indicated that the experiential qualities and the logical inconsistencies of the recovered abuse memories were more important than pressure in prompting them to question the validity of their abuse claims.

This informative study has limitations: first it is retrospective in nature; second some of the questions could be construed as themselves containing pressure; and third, the response rate was small (23%).



BBC Bias?

You Be the Judge

On January 27, 2002, BBC Five Live aired a program in England that we believe unfairly represented the FMS Foundation. We wrote to the Controller of the program pointing out examples of misinformation and distortions.

The reply from Controller Bob Shennan defended the program. Perhaps to hammer his belief that the the FMS Foundation was not a worthy group, he stated that "They [American Psychological Association] withdrew approval for the FMS Foundation as a continuing education provider shortly after approving a CE license in 1995."

We replied that Shennan should check that accusation with the APA office. His response:

"We are satisfied our information

"The great enemy of truth is very often not the lie—deliberate, contrived, and dishonest—but the myth—persistent, persuasive, and unrealistic."

Kennedy, J.G. June 11, 1962
Commencement Address at Yale
Quoted by Biesterveld
Wisconsin Law Review, 2002

and sources are entirely reliable and correct. In relation to the point you make in your letter, that was evidenced to us by an e-mail from the American Psychological Association's Continuing Education Department in the following terms: 'The False Memory Syndrome Foundation is not currently an approved provider of continuing education credits.' We stand by our programme and have no intention of making an apology."

How does the controller get from the APA statement to his accusation? It is both surprising and deeply disappointing to see the BBC take such a cavalier approach to accuracy.

For the Record: The FMS Foundation was granted approval as a continuing education provider in 1995. Several years later, the Foundation decided not to renew its accreditation because there were sufficient programs offered by professional organizations about the risks of creating false memories. There was no longer a need for FMSF to serve as a catalyst in this area. At no time was the Foundation threatened by the American Psychological Association to have its accreditation removed.

False Memories and the Public Policy Debate: Toward A Heightened Standard of Care for Psychotherapy
Biesterveld, K.A.

Wisconsin Law Review 2002:169-210

The negligent employment of controversial recovered memory therapies has created a new class of third-party victims, those who have been falsely accused and who are now struggling to find judicial redress for their injuries. Most third-party cases around the country have floundered because of public policy issues that center on patient-therapist confidentiality. The author discusses these issues in the context of the Sawyer and Johnson cases in Wisconsin. Biesterveld argues that breaching confidentiality would

rarely be necessary in bringing a successful cause of action in false memory cases. She writes: "[Even] in cases in which statutory protection is available and the plaintiff must rely on protected medical records to substantiate a claim of negligence, public policy arguments still favor extending liability over protection of confidentiality. These arguments focus on the significant harms of negligent therapy, the need for a heightened standard of care in recovered memory therapy, and the lack of legal redress for injury caused to those falsely accused."

Dutch TV Apologizes

Reformatisch Dagblad
National News, June 11, 2002
HILVERSUM (Netherlands)
Translation: Adriaan Mak

<http://www.refdag.nl/website/artikel.php?id=23207>

The Dutch NCRV-TV network has again offered apologies for its incest documentary: "Hidden Mothers." An earlier apology had been extended to the Broere family and now the network has also settled with the Kok family. The family will receive payment for damages the amount of which has not been made public.

NCRV-TV will further place a rectification in its program guide, admitting that it had been guilty of libel. The family earlier had lodged a legal com-

plaint against the network, but as a result of this settlement has now withdrawn this. Justice officials had indicated that they were ready to prosecute.

In the documentary "Hidden Mothers", broadcast two years ago, a female member of the Kok family, Annemarie, had stated that as child she had been ritually and sexually abused for many years. She alleged that her children had been either sacrificed in rituals or sold.

The program had announced that her father had perpetrated the incest. The family consistently maintained that Annemarie's stories were confabulations which arose as a result of her visits to a therapist who believed in recovered-memory therapy. The family reproached NCRV and its documentarist Verheul for not making an effort to hear the family's side of the story.

"Hidden Mothers" had been broadcast in two segments. In the other part another woman, the daughter of G. Broere, minister emeritus in the Reformed Church, had maintained that she also for many years had been sexually abused by her father. Although NCRV initially ignored the protests of the Broere family, the network took heed when the Reverend Broere started legal action. In its network publication NCRV admitted that the incest allegations had no basis in fact and offered its apologies to the family.

**Kaplan & Sadock's
COMPREHENSIVE TEXTBOOK
of PSYCHIATRY
Seventh Edition (1999)
Lippincott Williams & Wilkins**

Diagnosis and Psychiatry, page 682

FALSE MEMORY

A person's recollection and belief by the patient of an event that did not actually occur. In FALSE MEMORY SYNDROME persons erroneously believe that they sustained an emotional or physical (e.g., sexual) trauma in early life.

"The like frailties are to be found in the Memory; we often let many things slip away from us, which deserve to be retain'd; and of those which we treasure up, a great part is either frivolous or false; and if good, and substantial, either in tract of time obliterated, or at best so overwhelmed and buried under more frothy noting, that when there is need of them, they are in vain sought for."

Robert Hooke
Micrographia, 1665

Thought We'd Never Speak Again: The Road from Estrangement to Reconciliation,

by Laura Davis. HarperCollins, 2002.
ISBN: 0-06-019762-5. \$24.95. 342 pages

Reviewed by Mark Pendergrast

A shorter version of this article appeared originally in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*

"Maturity is part of everyone's reconciliation story," Laura Davis writes. "It can humble us and wear our sharp edges away." *I Thought We'd Never Speak Again* is compelling evidence that this is so. Davis is the co-author of *The Courage to Heal*, originally published in 1988. In that book, she encouraged women to "remember" supposedly repressed incest memories and to cut off all contact with their families. Davis herself had come to believe that her maternal grandfather molested her, and as a result she severed relations with her mother. "For ten years of my life," she recalls, "the fact that I had been sexually abused was the principle around which I organized my existence," and anyone who doubted her abuse memories — such as her mother — was jettisoned.

Today, Laura Davis and her mother, Temme, have re-established a warm, trusting relationship. "Temme is no longer my enemy; she is a vulnerable, sincere human being who wants to love us and be loved in return." They have agreed to disagree about the abuse allegations — they just don't talk about this volatile issue.

Davis is similar to many who came to believe in "recovered memories" of abuse but who still miss their families. Some have retracted their allegations, asked for forgiveness and understanding from accused parents, and have fully reunited. Others have, with considerable courage and trepidation, resumed contact without taking anything back. And most parents, with an equal amount of patience, love, and

forbearance, have joyfully accepted their returning children and are trying to rebuild shattered relationships, without demanding a discussion of the past.

I Never Thought We'd Speak Again is in many ways a wise, hopeful book. "Identifying with past injuries can be limiting," Davis advises. Through case studies stressing the need for nonjudgmental listening, we hear of reconciliation between parents and children, estranged siblings, victims/offenders, Jews/Palestinians, children of Nazis and Holocaust survivors. "When we grow large enough to embrace our own faults and to honor the flawed humanity of another human being, we open the door to connection, integration, and love," Davis writes. "We seek to understand the mistakes we made — and that the other person made."

But Laura Davis has only come so far. She herself cannot admit the tremendous mistake I believe she made, and she may never be able to admit the harm her previous book did by encouraging what I believe are illusory memories of abuse. Throughout this new book, she continues to assume that real incest occurred in cases of recovered memory, and she urges such accusing children to hold on to their "truth."

It would have helped if she had interviewed more parents to get their side of the story. "I made no attempt to tell both sides of the story, to be fair, or to objectively portray reality," Davis candidly admits. "I chose not to question the veracity of people's stories [or] the accuracy of their memories."

Why? Since these are stories of reconciliation, why not interview both sides? Why not at least acknowledge that there is some question about the veracity of "recovered memories" and that perhaps some of them were the result of suggestive modalities such as hypnosis, dream analysis, journaling, or so-called "body memories"?

Davis does interview a few parents. "I thought I was a great mother.

It was inconceivable to me that one of my sons would consider me such a terrible person that he wouldn't want anything to do with me." But this woman wasn't accused of sexual abuse. Davis never attended a False Memory Syndrome Foundation meeting or heard the stories of grieving FMSF parents. She apparently assumes their guilt. Thus, when she demands that those who committed incest offer a "sincere apology" before any reconciliation, she presumably includes those accused on the basis of recovered "memories" of abuse. "True reconciliation requires a deep acknowledgment of the injury we have suffered," Davis writes.

In addition, some of the adult children Davis quotes approvingly are incredibly self-centered and judgmental. For instance, Dana Roper, 50, finally reunites with her father, 90, on his deathbed. She didn't accuse him of sexual abuse. His crime had been to be a "critical, domineering man who ruled her life and invaded her psyche," though she liked the fact that "he taught me massage. His touch always felt comforting and loving; there were never any sexual overtones.... However, the kicker with him was that he'd make me massage him on demand. I would always comply, but this rage would well up in me."

Roper had done "tons of therapy," but she finally found a "great therapist." For twenty years she'd been talking about how mean her father was, but now this therapist said, "It's deeper than that. What's the real wound about?" And so on. This kind of story is all too familiar to readers of this newsletter.

Now, as her father is dying, Roper cradling his head in her lap, he murmurs, "Well, you can't get away from having to rub your old father's head, can you?" His daughter takes this as a "sadistic little jab" and says, "I wanted to smash my fist into his face."

Stories such as this assume

LEGAL NEWS

Las Vegas Jury Rejects Son's Abuse Claim

Fortier v Fortier, A 426202 Clark County
Nev Dist Ct, Jan 30, 2001

After a four-day trial in February 2002, a Las Vegas jury took less than one hour to rule against a 48-year-old man who claimed his father had abused him. Quincy Fortier Jr. had sued his father claiming that he had recently recovered "long-frozen memories" of childhood sexual abuse by his now 89-year-old father, a Las Vegas gynecologist. The doctor, Quincy Fortier Sr. then filed a counterclaim against his son alleging that the son had threatened to sue him if the father failed to pay \$430,000 the son had requested. The counter-claim was dismissed during the trial.

Attorneys for the father were Tom Pitaro and Brent Bryson. Pitaro said that he believed that the reason the son claimed to have repressed his memory was so that he could get around the statute of limitations that barred him from filing the case after he turned 28. "This case is really less about loss of memory than it is about loss of money," Pitaro said.

The son was represented by Randy Rumph.

Two Ongoing Cases

Daly v Monroe Clinic in Monroe, Wisconsin is in its second week of an expected six-week jury trial as we go to press. Marilyn Daly alleges that several mental health professionals misdiagnosed her as having multiple personality disorder and implanted false memories of physical and sexual abuse through hypnosis, guided imagery and age regression between August 6, 1992

"Memory believes before knowing remembers. Believes longer than recollects, longer than knowing even wonders."

William Faulkner, *Light In August*, 1932

and May 13, 1993 at the Monroe Clinic where the doctors were employed. William and Pam Smoler are the attorneys for Daly.

The Smolers have also represented Nadean Cool, and Joan Hess in their high profile and successful suits against therapists as well as the Sawyers and the Johnsons in third-party suits. These have been covered in past newsletters. We will have a full report on the decision in this case in the next issue of the newsletter. The decision will be announced on the FMSF News email list. Daily stories of case on: www.themonroetimes.com

Arrest of Maine Man Exposes Recovered Memory Practices

Tom Wright, 41, of Yarmouth, Maine was arrested on April 19, 2002 after an 11-year-old boy claimed that Wright had abused him. The boy was a member of Faith Baptist Church where Wright had been a Sunday school teacher until two years ago.

Wright contends that the charge is a result of a bitter divorce, a child custody dispute and memories his wife recovered during counseling at the church. According to former church members, most of the women who attend the church have unearthed memories of alleged abuse during pastoral counseling with the minister of the church.

The facts in this case will seem familiar to those who have followed problems from some church counseling. What makes this situation different and worth mentioning is the excellent coverage in the *Portland Press Herald*. Reporters Tom Bell and John Richardson have done an outstanding job of placing the particular facts in this case within the context of the recovered memory phenomenon and scientific research.

Richardson, J. "Recovered memory can be false" *Portland Press Herald*, May 13, 2002. Bell, T. "Religion, therapy, divorce fight complicate sexual-assault case." *Portland Press Herald*, April 23, 2002.

parental guilt and applaud the therapists who encourage it, and this is certainly unfortunate, to say the least. Yet so much of this new book is also reasonable. I found myself bouncing back and forth between marking good passages and those that disturbed me. "Many people report that their relationships are more precious and intimate after an estrangement than they were before, but they don't get that way without a lot of hard work," Davis writes. "We are all human, and at times, we're going to fail each other." In one story, a daughter complained to her parents, "You've been so mean and cruel to me. You've been judgmental of everything I do!" But she was pulled up short when they said, "You've been mean, too." They said she had been critical of how they lived and judgmental about things they cared about. "It felt good to start recognizing my part in what had happened."

Thus, the ultimate message of *I Thought We'd Never Speak Again* is positive and helpful. "My hatred and bitterness are consuming me," one child laments. "I feel disconnected from part of my history." Many accused parents can identify with both of those statements, too. Let us hope that fractured families will reconnect, even if the process is, as Davis warns, often gradual and tentative.

—Mark Pendergrast is the author of *Victims of Memory: Sex Abuse Accusations and Shattered Lives* and other books. Readers can contact him at markp@nasw.org.

The Scientific Review of Mental Health Practice

New Journal examines questionable mental health claims. Published by:

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for more information:
<http://www.scientificmentalhealth.org/SRMHP.html>

Responsibility for the Relationship

Allen Feld

In the previous Newsletter (May/June 2002) I wrote about the responsibility of therapists. This essay attempts to couple "Responsibility" with "Relationship" and to delineate what should be expected from a relationship with a therapist.

Although developing an "appropriate relationship" with a patient is a cornerstone of virtually every approach to therapy, frequently a complete definition of this relationship or its ingredients is not given to social work students. The lack of clarity may result in the confused understanding of "relationship" students often exhibit.

Developing appropriate relationships is also an important everyday notion outside of therapy. People bring their unique personalities and value systems to bear as they attempt to create a suitable relationship. Less experienced therapists frequently rely on those personal experiences and understandings when a new patient contact takes place. Based on my classroom experience with Master of Social Work (MSW) students, I speculate that many believe that developing a relationship includes a heavy dose of "being liked." I used the term "therapeutic relationship" in discussions with students, and encouraged them to incorporate such ingredients as being accepted and respected professionally and "liked" as therapists rather than as friends.

The escalating use in professional roles of former patients and others selected because of characteristics such as race or gender may have altered somewhat the nature of the therapeutic relationship. One of the assumptions that underlies this movement is that a person's life experience or demographic characteristic will facilitate understanding of similar patients, but this assumption should not be applied automatically or universally.

I believe democratizing the help-

ing professions was an important evolution in education and in society. However, even good ideas have unintended consequences—both good and bad. When special accommodations are made for particular students, the result is a change in standards for all.

It is not unusual for people new in a field or position to consciously emulate a person in that field or in a position whom they hold in high regard. As a result, the patient-turned-therapist might select a former (or present) therapist as a model. The positive and negative aspects of such a selection are fertile areas for discussion.

The large increase in the number of educational programs training professional therapists may be contributing, although less visibly, to the problem of defining professional relationships. I estimate there are approximately twice as many MSW programs as when I instructed my first class some 30 years ago. There were no accredited Bachelor of Social Work (BSW) programs then and now there are several hundred. This growth does not include the increase in DSW and PhD programs. Similar trends can be found in other helping professions. It is reasonable to question whether adequately prepared faculty were available to keep pace with this growth. My personal observation is that the faculty of Schools of Social Work reflected what was happening in society. In selecting faculty, significant weight was given to demographics and life experiences and less to educational preparedness.

Therapeutic relationships require distinctness, separation and knowledge factors that far exceed purely charismatic qualities. These aspects should be more important to patients than the particular life experiences therapists might have. The latter without the former does not a professional relationship make. History has demonstrated that a therapist need not be a former patient to be effective. However, with

proper education and training, being a former patient should not be a barrier. While having experiences similar to those of a patient may seem to be advantageous in establishing an initial comfortable climate for therapy, the misuse of that life experience poses more possible disadvantages to the patient than the hoped-for advantage. Most important, it is not necessary.

The obligation of educational programs, accrediting bodies, professional organizations, public funding sources and oversight mechanisms in this area seems obvious. Unfortunately some of these institutions have not adequately done that job. The best that could be hoped for is that they will create clear and logical guidelines that protect the public. It is the educational institutions that bear the responsibility for imparting the knowledge and skills necessary for an individual to become a competent professional. However, it is ultimately the individual therapist who decides how to use the learning and skills offered. A therapist needs to integrate both professional and personal aspects in his or her relationships with patients, but in my book the professional should be dominant.

Allen Feld is Director of Continuing Education for the FMS Foundation. He has retired from the faculty of the School of Social Work at Marywood University in Pennsylvania.



"When memory dies a people die." Vijay asks Uncle Para, "But what if we make false memories?" Uncle Para responds, "That's worse, that is murder."

A. Sivanandan, *When Memory Dies*
Reprinted in "Editorial: Diversities and Linkages in Sri Lanka", *The Hindu*,
June 6, 2001

"Recovered memory had become a trend, practically a fashion, from psychological conferences to talk shows."

Freedman, S.G., "Memory or Fiction?"
Newsday, Feb. 17, 2002

Program Schedule

All sessions in Glenbrook Ballroom unless otherwise indicated.

Friday October 4

7:00- 9:00 p.m. Hospitality Suites hosted by
Illinois-Wisconsin FMS Society

7:00-9:00 p.m. Registration

Saturday October 5

7:30-8:30 a.m. Registration and coffee in Ballroom lobby

8:30-9:00 Welcome
Pamela Freyd, Ph.D.
Executive Director, FMS Foundation
Mary Shanley, Larry Koszewski, Ph.D.,
Presidents, Illinois/Wisconsin FMS Society

9:00-10:00 A Natural History of Reconciliation
Paul R. McHugh, M.D.

10:00-10:15 Break

10:15-11:30 Different Paths to Reconciliation:
Retractor Panel
Moderator: *Janet M. Fetkewicz*

11:30-12:30 Reconciliation: A Social Psychiatric
Perspective
Herzl R. Spiro, M.D., Ph.D.

12:30-1:30 p.m. Lunch in the Atrium

1:30-2:15 Navigating the Road to Reconciliation
Harold I. Lief, M.D.

2:15-3:30

How therapists can be part of the solution:
Professional Panel

Moderator: *Harold I. Lief, M.D.*

Panel Members: *Terence W. Campbell,*
Ph.D.; Carol Marks, MFCC; Mary Kay
Pribyl, Ph.D.

3:30-4:00

Break

4:00-5:00

Round Tables

6:00-7:00

Reception – cash bar (Atrium)

7:00-9:00

Dinner in the Ballroom
Special Acknowledgements:
Pamela Freyd, Ph.D.
Evening Hosts: *John and Audrey Wilson*

Sunday October 6

9:00-10:00 a.m. Illusions of Memory and the
Hazards of Case Studies
Elizabeth Loftus, Ph.D.

10:00-10:15

Break

10:15-11:30

Working with Professional Organizations
and Religious-Affiliated Counselors:
Professional Panel
Moderator: *Cas Kotowski, Ed.D.*
Panel Members: *Gary Almy, M.D.; Carol*
North, M.D.; Paul Simpson, Ed.D.

11:30-12:30

Third-party cases: An Alternative or
Means to Reconciliation
William Smoler, J.D.

12:30-12:45

Wrap-Up

Hotel information:

A special conference room rate is available at the DoubleTree Guest Suites Glenview until September 20, 2002. This rate is \$99 plus 11% tax per night for a single or double. A triple is \$109 plus tax. A voucher for \$5 per person is available to cover the cost of breakfast. Parking is free. To make your reservations call the hotel at 847-803-9800 and specify DoubleTree Guest Suites Glenview, FMS Illinois-Wisconsin conference rate.

The DoubleTree is located at 1400 Milwaukee Ave. in Glenview, IL, which is a northern suburb about 20 miles from downtown Chicago. It takes the hotel van about 30 minutes from O'Hare airport to the hotel during non-rush hours. The hotel van costs \$20 round trip per person and leaves O'Hare hourly on the half hour from the Hotel-Motel Van Shuttle Pickup, door no. 1. Those arriving at Midway airport can take a cab to the hotel that should cost about \$40.

Note: To avoid confusion with other DoubleTree hotels in the area, please always include Glenview in the hotel name.

Driving directions:

I-294 from the south Exit at Willow Rd. Go right (east) to Landwehr. Turn right (south) on Landwehr to E. Lake. Turn right (west) on E. Lake to Milwaukee. Turn left (southeast) on Milwaukee to hotel.

I-294 from the north Exit at Willow Rd. Go right (west) to Sanders Rd. Turn left (south) on Sanders Rd. to Milwaukee. Turn left (southeast) on Milwaukee to hotel.

For further information: Bill Lanz, Illinois-Wisconsin FMS Society, 815-467-6041 or mail@FMSFonline.org

Registration

Please return promptly and no later than September 1st.
Capacity limited. First come first served.

**Send with check made out to: Illinois-Wisconsin FMS Society,
and mail to: Illinois-Wisconsin FMS Society, P.O. Box 3332, Joliet, IL 60434.**

Name(s): _____

Date: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

No. of persons attending: _____
(\$60 per person, includes lunch)

\$ _____

___ Yes, I (we) will stay for dinner No. of persons: _____
(\$25 per person for optional dinner)

\$ _____

Indicate dinner entrée desired, by putting number of people wanting each entrée:

___ Chicken Wellington ___ Broiled white fish w/ lemon dill sauce ___ London broil

Voluntary contribution to support conference:

___ \$50 Sponsor ___ \$100 or more Patron

\$ _____

Total check amount

\$ _____

ROUND TABLE SELECTION: Because we need an estimate of the relative interest in various round table topics, use the numbers of the **Round Tables**, listed below, that you are most likely to attend:

1st choice: _____ 2nd choice: _____

Round Table Topics

(Leader's name in parentheses)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The future of the FMS Foundation
(Pamela Freyd, Ph.D.) | 6. Returnee Families: Living with Ambiguity |
| 2. When siblings are caught in the middle (Sibling) | 7. Mediation by professionals, families or friends |
| 3. How to reach church counselors practicing RMT
(Paul Simpson, Ed.D. and Robert Lovell) | 8. When only one parent has contact (Family) |
| 4. The part parents play in retractions
(Retractor and Parent) | 9. Risks and Benefits of Going Public
(Larry Koszewski, Ph.D.) |
| 5. Special concerns in welcoming retractors back to
the family (Family) | 10. Legal Matters (Ken Merlino, J.D.) |
| | 11. Problems of recently accused families |
| | 12. Many forms of reconciliation (Mark Pendergrast) |

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS

Harold I. Lief, M.D. is a psychiatrist and Professor Emeritus at the University of Pennsylvania and is a Founding Fellow of the American College of Psychoanalysts. He played an important role in the development of the False Memory Syndrome Foundation.

Elizabeth Loftus, Ph.D. is Professor of Psychology at the University of Washington and past president of the American Psychological Society. An expert in eye-witness testimony, she is the author of many books including *Witness for the Defense* and *The Myth of Repressed Memories*.

Paul R. McHugh, M.D. is the Henry Phipps Professor Emeritus and University Distinguished Service Professor of Psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He has played a leading role in the direction of the False Memory Syndrome Foundation and is the author of numerous articles about the FMS problem.

William Smoler, J.D. practices in the Madison, Wisconsin area with his wife and law partner, Pam. They do extensive work in medical malpractice, but their primary focus is in false memory litigation, representing retractors and families.

Herzl R. Spiro, M.D., Ph.D. is a clinical professor at the Medical College of Wisconsin. He is a prolific researcher and author who reorganized the giant Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex. Dr. Spiro has appeared as an expert witness in many high-profile FMS cases.

SOME OF THE PANELISTS AND ROUND TABLE LEADERS

Gary Almy, M.D. recently retired as Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at the Loyola University School of Medicine and Chief of Mental Health and Behavioral Science at the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Hospital. He is now Director of Counseling Services at the Lydia Home Association in Chicago.

Terence W. Campbell, Ph.D. is the author of *Beware the Talking Cure*, and *Smoke and Mirrors*, and co-author of *Cross-Examining Experts in the Behavioral Sciences*. He specializes in family psychology and forensic psychology and is in private practice in Sterling, Michigan.

Janet Fetkewicz, M.A. has been an FMSF staff member since its inception. She has been involved in retractor and family research resulting in numerous published papers.

Pamela P. Freyd, Ph.D. is the Executive Director of the False Memory Syndrome Foundation and co-author of *Smiling Through Tears*.

Carol Marks, MFCC is a Marriage and Family Therapist and has been in private practice in San Jose, California since 1974. Since 1985 she has worked with many people who have been falsely accused of child sexual abuse.

Carol S. North, M.D. is a Professor of Psychiatry at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis. She is an international expert in the mental health effects of disasters and terrorism. Dr. North was pivotal in revising the American Psychiatric Association's position statement on recovered memories.

Mark Pendergrast is the author of *Victims of Memory: Incest Accusations and Shattered Lives* and is a frequent speaker on FMS at conferences.

Mary Kay Pribyl, Ph.D. is a licensed clinical psychologist in independent practice since 1974. She is a past president of the Illinois Psychological Association and currently serves as Co-Chair of the Legislative Committee. She has worked with both retractors and accused families.

Paul Simpson, Ed. D. is a licensed psychologist and professional family mediator in private practice in Tucson, Arizona. He is the author of *Second Thoughts: Understanding the False Memory Crisis*. In 1993, Dr. Simpson formed Project Middle Ground, the first program to promote dialogue between regression clients and their estranged families.

Legal Update from Wenatchee

Mark and Carol Doggett and three of their children have filed claims totaling \$100 million against Chelan County, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Doggett were accused of raping their own children and were two of the 43 adults accused in the 1994-1995 child sex-abuse investigations headed by Bob Perez, former Wenatchee police detective. The children later recanted and the convictions were overturned in mid-1998. According to the *Wenatchee World*, the Doggetts "claim that the allegations of child abuse were improperly investigated, that improper and coercive child interviewing techniques were used, and that Chelan County was negligent in the way in which it contracted with a public defender."

Early last year, the Doggetts oldest daughter, Sarah, settled a lawsuit against the city of Wenatchee receiving \$52,500 from the state and \$25,000 from the city.

Gilstrap, K. "Doggetts file sex-case claims against county" *Wenatchee World*, June 19, 2002



Looking for a Therapist? Consider Dr. Zoe D. Katze

"Credentialing: It May Not Be the Cat's Meow"

Steve K. Dubrow Eichel, Ph.D., ABPP

Dr. Eichel tells how his cat became "Dr. Zoe D. Katze, Ph.D., C.Ht., DAP." Dr. Katze possesses certificates proving she is a Diplomate of The American Psychotherapy Association, a Registered Hypno-therapist of the American Board of Hypnotherapy, a Certified Hypno-therapist of the National Guild of Hypnotists, and a Certified Hypno-therapist from the International Medical and Dental Hypnotherapy Association.

To find out more about Dr. Katze:
http://users.snip.net/~drsteve/Articles/Dr_Zoe.htm

Returning is a Process

My nightmare started seven years ago when my only son had a major nervous breakdown, and after entering a Treatment Centre in Arizona, did the usual things: wrote abusive letters and cut all contact with his father and me, returned my letters unopened, changed his telephone number, informed me he was moving and would not give me his new address.

At the time, I didn't know these were the usual things. I was in such pain and despair, but there was no one to ask. Eventually I found FMSF and suddenly, there was an explanation, there was contact with others who'd been through it, and there were even some miracles of reconciliation to wonder at and hope for.

That was four years ago. My son is now back in my life, and I see him weekly. Last Sunday he came to lunch and afterwards helped move some furniture and when I said "thank you" he replied "oh anytime you want something done just give me a call,"—a miracle of normality.

To get to this point has been a long hard road. He made the first move by sending me a Mothers Day Card. Then we corresponded for a long while, and eventually he asked me over to his new flat. I met a new girl friend and I thought, this is it, the bad period is over.

But I was wrong. He retreated again but we kept writing. (Later I learned that his girl friend had left him.) Two and a half years ago, he invited me again to his flat. There was no girl friend this time, but I was horrified at how I found him. He was depressed, stooped, no job, clothes dirty, flat dirty. He seemed totally without spirit and had major financial and health problems.

This was a man who had his own

company and sports car, who had always cared about how he looked. He never mentioned what had happened and neither did I. There seemed little point because he was in such a bad state.

That year I helped him financially. Although I did wrestle over that, I felt he needed someone to give him a hand. Nine months later, he phoned and said that he needed some space and would not see me for a while. I was devastated.

Again, I let go, but still kept in contact by writing. Two months went by and he came for Christmas. And again I thought "The bad time is over," but again he went away. He stayed away until Mother's Day last year when he invited me for lunch. We have been seeing each other regularly ever since.

There is a huge difference this time: now he is working, paying off his debts, and is much more comfortable with me. He is still not back to normal and he is still not in touch with his Father. He has health problems, and, I feel, he still has a long way to climb back, but he is doing it.

I would never have reached this point without FMS. Many many times when I alternated between depression and anger, only the voices of reason and compassion from my FMSF friends kept me going and on the right path. So thank you all for being there.

A Mom

Response to "Another Dad" (November/December 2001)

I agree with "Another Dad" that an accuser/retractor ultimately is responsible for herself and that she is in no way totally innocent in the process of creating false memories and destroying lives. However, I do not agree with him that she does these things to communicate her message of anger and hate.

I went to a national FMSF conference in New York a few years ago and

found myself very uncomfortable with many of the other retractors because I felt that they just swung from being alleged victims of their parents to being victims of their therapists. I also found that they seemed to enjoy the celebrity that the conference afforded them. I was disappointed that not one retractor spoke that she shared part of the responsibility of the false memories and pain caused to loved ones and that the main focus of the group was on how to get retribution from therapists.

I know that something in my personality caused me to be drawn to the whole false memory phenomenon. I know that I loved my father dearly and I felt a tremendous amount of pain placing such terrible accusations at his feet (I have daily logs and artwork saved from that time that clearly demonstrate this.) Lastly, I know that if I could have done something different at the time, I would have. I thank God that my father and I (and family) have come through this and are closer than ever.

I have come to the conclusion that any stance taken on this issue that is at one extreme of the spectrum or the other (i.e.: retractors are innocent victims or retractors chose to hurt parents and family in the most effective manner available to them) misses the mark and cannot possibly define every situation.

Sincerely,
Maryellen Ludwig

Avoid Embittering

I ran across two pregnant quotes that I wanted to share with readers. The first from Soren Kirkegaard, *The Point of View*, London: Oxford U Press, 1950, p.25:

A direct approach only strengthens a person in his[her] illusion, and at the same time embitters him[her]. There is nothing that requires such gentle handling as an illusion if one wishes to dispel it.

The other is a Sufi story of the

Watermelon Hunter, from Idries Shah, *The Way of the Sufi*, NY: E.P.Dutton, 1970, p.207 ff.:

Once upon a time, there was a man who strayed from his own country into the world known as the land of Fools. He soon saw a number of people flying in terror from a field where they had been trying to reap wheat. "There is a monster in that field," they told him. He looked and saw it was a watermelon.

He offered to kill the "monster" for them. When he had cut the melon from its stalk, he took a slice and began to eat it. The people became even more terrified of him than they had been of the melon. They drove him away with pitchforks, crying, "He will kill us next, unless we get rid of him."

It so happened that on another time another man also strayed into the Land of Fools, and the same thing started to happen to him. But, instead of offering to help them with the "monster", he agreed with them that it must be dangerous, and by tiptoeing away from it with them he gained their confidence. He spent a long time with them in their houses until he could teach them, little by little, the basic facts which would enable them not only to lose their fear of melons, but even to cultivate them themselves.

It's the kind of story that sticks with one. I can't help thinking about both quotations' points, that the FMS Foundation has done well in following the second man's approach, seeking not to embitter those with FMS illusions. Keep up the good work.

Appreciative parents



Another View

I spent a few minutes this morning reading through your retractor stories. There is another group out here - one I'm not seeing much from and one of which I can only hope you are aware. Though I am not yet a member, I would like to contribute the following thoughts:"

Twelve years ago I visited a "ther-

apist" (actually a LCSW, though I didn't understand that licensing at the time) on the recommendation of a domestic violence center. My main concern was providing a stable mother figure for my children and learning how to do this after leaving an abusive marriage that had warped my concept of "normal." To make a long story short, I was asked the "were you sexually abused" question. I had "very" clear memories of abuse and had carried them my entire life. The therapist, however, was determined to expand those memories — i.e.: If I remembered these instances so clearly, there must be even more terrible ones repressed in my mind. I could only become a stable mother by finding and addressing those instances. I was put in the "abuse" groups, received almost daily therapy, etc. etc...the standard fare. Rather than make me more stable, this woman almost literally destroyed me and my family — making us more unstable during the worst period of our lives. Here I am years later. I still do not know what is true and what is not - except for those few memories I had always carried, of course.

My point: there is a middle ground. Those of us who were truly abused but who have been encouraged to add to the story. Why are we harmed in a different way? I think because we can't just say, "it didn't happen — I'm sorry for hurting you." We must instead find some way to acknowledge what did occur and separate which feelings come from the actual abuse and which merely remain as a result of the abuse suffered at the hands of those we entrusted to help us heal (and, yes, what these therapists do "is" abuse in and of itself).

My abuser died last night. Because I have never been able to separate my feelings/hurts, I never confronted him directly (another family member did and he admitted his behavior). This hurts. Here was a man who I loved deeply (he taught me many good

things), yet feared even more. My "monster" has died without me ever looking under the bed and finding out I could conquer him/it and resolve the love/hate issue. I fully blame the therapist for this. I am an adult and now take responsibility for being misled, but also honestly believe someone must pay attention to the group of us who are between the "true victim" and "retractor" labels. I can't be the only one feeling lost in the mix. Since we don't know how to help ourselves, perhaps the professionals should begin finding a middle ground.

Thanks for listening...and acknowledging our existence.

MsShell1966@aol.com



How to Heal

My wife and I received our letter early in 1990. Five or so years ago our family's process of reconciliation began and it has led to regular contact and civil behavior. I give thanks for that while not necessarily expecting any further progress.

I find it curious that in all the issues of FMSF newsletters I have read, I don't recall any allusion to or discussion of the false premise on which the book *The Courage to Heal* is based, a premise which some therapists seem to have adopted without question.

As I understand it, the book advocates—and conforming therapists advise or suggest to clients—a number of adversarial actions to achieve "healing." These actions include militant confrontation and demand for immedi-

"Is it the fact that the offenders who practice Memory Retrieval Therapy have dug themselves a hole so deep it cannot be gracefully exited? Is it better, therefore, to be quiet, embarrassed, and/or ashamed than it is to be honest, ethical, rational, or just?"

A Mom

ate acknowledgement of guilt plus enforced separation and, if the victim wishes to go further, criminal charges and/or civil legal action. Pursuing revenge, or retaliation by the infliction of hurt on others, may well bring some satisfaction, but how can this be construed as healing?

These are violent actions. They are not what a reasonable therapist should advise if emotional healing is defined as the process of finding inner peace. Such healing is achieved by eliminating fear, anger, envy, rancor, resentment and other negative feelings, because they divorce us from those to whom we should be closest.

We heal when we are able to forgive, to renew our bonds, to love again. Every major religion tells us that, and collectively those religions include most of the people on Earth. Is our common wisdom, the wisdom of ages, to be so easily denied?

Even apart from religion, sociology teaches us that to be human is to associate. As humans we want to be with others, to be liked, to be appreciated. When those bonds are broken we need to be reconciled. Our happiest moments are those we experience in loving companionship.

A Sorrowing Father



Dear FMSF Families, Members and Retractors,

Thank you so much for the outpouring of love shared with me during my recent illness and surgery. The doctor was able to remove all of the cancer, along with 10 inches of my colon. I had such a flood of flowers, cards, emails, calls and prayers from so many of you - it literally overwhelmed me. God bless you all. I am so glad to have been a part of this wonderful group of people for the past 10 years of my life. God has surely blessed my life.

Sincerely,
Laura Pasley

Theophostic Counseling - again! Time Warp

"We are excited to announce that we have a few more training opportunities available.....The Advanced Training in using TP [Theophostic Counseling] with Satanic Ritual Abuse (SRA intensive training) will be held July 16 - 20, 2002 at Alathia Equipping Center, near Campbellsville, KY. Must have completed the Basic and Advance levels of training prior to attendance. The cost will be \$895.00 per person. This includes lodging, breakfast and lunch. Training will begin at Noon on Tuesday and conclude at Noon on Saturday. (Lunch will be provided for those 2 days as well). Seating is limited to a small group."

Excerpted

From: "Theophostic Office"

<tpoffice@kyol.net>

Date: Thu, 28 Feb 2002 12:09:59 -0500

Eleanor Goldstein and Mark Pendergrast request help with a book on family reconciliation following recovered memory claims. Those who might contribute their stories and insights (preferably writing it themselves) should contact

Eleanor at: eleanor@sirs.com

or

Mark at: markp@nasw.org.

Now Available on Web

"Recovered Memories:
Fact or Fiction?"

By Paul Simpson, Ed.D.

PHYSICIAN MAGAZINE

www.family.org/physmag/issues/a0015977.html

"Recovered Memories: Are They Reliable?"

FREE. Call or write the FMS Foundation for pamphlets. Be sure to include your address and the number of pamphlets you need.

Trauma and Memory: Accusations of Child Sexual Abuse

A One-day Seminar Offering CE for Psychologists, Attorneys,
Social Workers, and Law Enforcement Personnel

Friday, August 16, 2002

University of Washington School of Law

Sponsored by the University of Washington School of Law and Education Plus+

• *August T. Piper, Jr., M.D.*

"Treatment"—At What Cost?

• *Elizabeth Loftus, Ph.D.*

Memory Creation and Science

• *Terence W. Campbell, Ph.D.*

Children, Suggestibility and Autobiographical Memory

• *Demosthenes Lorandos, Ph.D., J.D.*

The Roles of the Legal System and Experts: An Ethical Perspective

Students and interested non-professionals are welcome.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Kathy Begert at 330-263-7798 or KBegert846@aol.com

To register on-line: www.uwcle.org

CONTACTS & MEETINGS - UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

See Georgia

ALASKA

Kathleen 907-333-5248

ARIZONA

Phoenix

Pat 480-396-9420

ARKANSAS

Little Rock

Al & Lela 870-363-4368

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento

Joanne & Gerald 916-933-3655

Jocelyn 530-873-0919

San Francisco & North Bay - (bi-MO)

Charles 415-984-6626(am);

415-435-9618(pm)

San Francisco & South Bay

Eric 408-245-4493

East Bay Area

Judy 925-376-8221

Central Coast

Carole 805-967-8058

Palm Desert

Eileen and Jerry 909-659-9636

Central Orange County

Chris & Alan 949-733-2925

Covina Area - 1st Mon. (quarterly)

@7:30pm

Floyd & Libby 626-330-2321

San Diego Area

Dee 760-439-4630

COLORADO

Colorado Springs

Doris 719-488-9738

CONNECTICUT

S. New England -

Earl 203-329-8365 or

Paul 203-458-9173

FLORIDA

Dade/Broward

Madeline 954-966-4FMS

Central Florida - Please call for mtg. time

John & Nancy 352-750-5446

Sarasota

Francis & Sally 941-342-8310

Tampa Bay Area

Bob & Janet 727-856-7091

GEORGIA

Atlanta

Wallie & Jill 770-971-8917

ILLINOIS

Chicago & Suburbs - 1st Sun. (MO)

Eileen 847-985-7693 or

Liz & Roger 847-827-1056

Peoria

Bryant & Lynn 309-674-2767

INDIANA

Indiana Assn. for Responsible Mental Health Practices

Pat 260-489-9987

Helen 574-753-2779

IOWA

Des Moines - 1st Sat. (MO) @11:30am

Lunch

Betty & Gayle 515-270-6976

KANSAS

Wichita - Meeting as called

Pat 785-738-4840

KENTUCKY

Louisville - Last Sun. (MO) @ 2pm

Bob 502-367-1838

MAINE

Rumbold -

Carolyn 207-364-8891

Portland - 4th Sun. (MO)

Wally & Bobby 207-878-9812

MASSACHUSETTS/NEW ENGLAND

Andover - 2nd Sun. (MO) @ 1pm

Frank 978-263-9795

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids Area - 1st Mon. (MO)

Bill & Marge 616-383-0382

Greater Detroit Area -

Nancy 248-642-8077

Ann Arbor

Martha 734-439-4055

MINNESOTA

Terry & Collette 507-642-3630

Dan & Joan 651-631-2247

MISSOURI

Kansas City - Meeting as called

Pat 785-738-4840

St. Louis Area - call for meeting time

Karen 314-432-8789

Springfield - 4th Sat. Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct

@12:30pm

Tom 417-753-4878

Roxie 417-781-2058

MONTANA

Lee & Avone 406-443-3189

NEW JERSEY

Sally 609-927-5343 (Southern)

Nancy 973-729-1433 (Northern)

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque - 2nd Sat. (Bi-MO) @1 pm

Southwest Room - Presbyterian Hospital

Maggie 505-662-7521(after 6:30pm) or

Sy 505-758-0726

NEW YORK

Manhattan

Michael 212-481-6655

Westchester, Rockland, etc.

Barbara 914-761-3627

Upstate/Albany Area

Elaine 518-399-5749

NORTH CAROLINA

Susan 704-538-7202

OHIO

Cincinnati

Bob 513-541-0816 or 513-541-5272

Cleveland

Bob & Carole 440-356-4544

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City

Dee 405-942-0531 or

Tulsa

Jim 918-582-7363

OREGON

Portland area

Kathy 503-557-7118

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg

Paul & Betty 717-691-7660

Pittsburgh

Rick & Renee 412-563-5509

Montrose

John 570-278-2040

Wayne (Includes S. NJ)

Jim & Jo 610-783-0396

TENNESSEE

Nashville - Wed. (MO) @1pm

Kate 615-665-1160

TEXAS

Houston

Jo or Beverly 713-464-8970

El Paso

Mary Lou 915-591-0271

UTAH

Keith 801-467-0669

VERMONT

Mark 802-872-0847

VIRGINIA

Sue 703-273-2343

WASHINGTON

See Oregon

WISCONSIN

Katie & Leo 414-476-0285 or

Susanne & John 608-427-3686

CONTACTS & MEETINGS - INTERNATIONAL

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Vancouver & Mainland

Ruth 604-925-1539

Victoria & Vancouver Island - 3rd Tues.

(MO) @7:30pm

John 250-721-3219

MANITOBA CANADA

Roma 204-275-5723

ONTARIO, CANADA

London - 2nd Sun. (bi-MO)

Adriaan 519-471-6338

Ottawa

Eileen 613-836-3294

Warkworth

Ethel 705-924-2546

Burlington

Ken & Marina 905-637-6030

Waubesaene

Paula 705-543-0318

QUEBEC, CANADA

St. André Est.

Mavis 450-537-8187

AUSTRALIA

Roger: Phone & Fax 352-897-284

ISRAEL

FMS ASSOCIATION fax-972-2-625-9282

NETHERLANDS

Task Force FMS of Werkgroep Fictieve

Herinneringen

Anna 31-20-693-5692

NEW ZEALAND

Colleen 09-416-7443

SWEDEN

Ake Moller FAX 48-431-217-90

UNITED KINGDOM

The British False Memory Society

Madeline 44-1225 868-682

Deadline for the September/October Newsletter is August 15. Meeting notices MUST be in writing and sent no later than two months before meeting.

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1955 Locust Street

Philadelphia, PA 19103-5766

Phone: 215-940-1040

Fax: 215-940-1042

mail@FMSFonline.org

www.FMSFonline.org

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Pamela Freyd, Ph.D., Executive Director

FMSF Scientific and Professional Advisory Board

July 1, 2002

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Thank you for your generosity.



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FORWARDING SERVICE REQUESTED.

SAVE THESE DATES
Sat. October 5 and Sun. October 6, 2002
A Conference on Family Reconciliation
Glenview, Illinois